April 9, 1772. NUMB. 2259.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *to prevent Frauds and Abuſes in the Manufacturing of* LEATHER.

WHEREAS great Frauds and Abuſes have been committed in the Manufacturing of Leather within this Province, for Remedy whereof, Be it enacted by the Honourable RICHARD PENN, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and JOHN PENN, Eſquires, true and abſolute Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publication of this Act, if any Butcher by himſelf, or any other Perſon employed by him, ſhall gaſh or cut any Hide of any Ox, Bull, Steer, Cow, or Skin of any Calf, in flaying thereof, or otherwiſe, whereby the ſame ſhall be impaired or hurt, or ſhall not free and clear all ſuch Hides or Skins from the Offal Parts, by cutting off the Shanks round above the Dew-claws, every ſuch Butcher ſo offending, ſhall forfeit the Sum of *Two Shillings* for every ſuch Hide or Skin ſo gaſhed or cut, or not freed from the Offal Parts, as aforeſaid. And if any Butcher ſhall knowingly offer to Sale any Hide or Skin putrified or rotten, he ſhall forfeit the Sum of *Three Shillings* for every ſuch Hide or Skin ſo putrified or rotten, and offered to Sale.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall by himſelf, or any other Perſon, uſe the Craft or Myſtery of tanning of Leather, ſhall, from and after the Firſt Day of *May* next enſuing the Publication of this Act, ſuffer any Hide or Calf-ſkin to lie in the Limes, until the ſame may be over limed, nor ſhall put any Hides or Skins into any Tanfat before the Lime be well and ſufficiently ſoakened and wrought out of them, nor ſhall uſe, employ or put, by themſelves, or any other Perſon or Perſons, any Ingredient or Stuff on or about the Workmanſhip or tanning of Leather, ſave only the Barks of White-oak, Black-oak, Spaniſh-oak, Cheſtnut-oak, Hemlock-oak, Saw-duſt, Birch and Beach Lime, Meal, Malt, or Hens Dung, nor ſhall willingly ſuffer his or their Leather to be laid, or to hang or lie in any Froſt, until the ſame be frozen, nor ſhall parch the ſaid Leather with the Heat of Fire, or of the Summer Sun, nor ſhall willingly and knowingly tan, or cauſe to be tanned, any Hide or Skin, or Part thereof, being putrified or rotten by long lying, either before the putting it into the Limes, or after, in the Water or Liquor, or by any other Means whatſoever, nor ſhall ſuffer the Hides for utter Soal Leather, to lye in the Woozes any leſs Time than Twelve Months at leaſt, nor the Hides for upper Leather, in the Woozes any leſs Time than Nine Months at the leaſt, nor any Calf-ſkins any leſs Time than Six Months, nor ſhall negligently work the Hides or Skins in the Woozes, but ſhall renew and make ſtrong their Woozes as often as ſhall be requiſite, under the Penalty of *Ten Shillings* for every ſuch Hide or Skin tanned or wrought contrary to the true Meaning of this Act.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Tanner, or other Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have any Leather for Sale, ſhall keep the ſame in a Houſe, on a Board Floor, at leaſt two Feet above the Ground, where there ſhall be no Cellar under ſuch Floor, and where there is a Cellar at leaſt one Foot above the firſt or Ground-floor in ſuch Houſe, under the Penalty of *Five Pounds* for every ſuch Offence, being thereof legally convicted.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid Firſt Day of *May* next enſuing the Publication hereof, no Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſet their Fats in Tan-hills, or other Places, where the Woozes or Leather that ſhall be put to tan in the ſame, ſhall or may take any unkind Heats, or ſhall tan any Hide or Skin with any hot or warm Woozes whatſoever, under the Penalty of *Twenty Pounds*.

And as no Leather can be ſo well tanned, but it may be injured and ſpoiled in the Currying, Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid Firſt Day of *May* next after the Publication hereof, no Perſon or Perſons ſhall curry any Kind of Leather, which ſhall not be well and perfectly tanned, nor ſhall curry any Hide or Skin, not being firſt thoroughly dried after his or their wet Seaſon, in which wet Seaſon he or they ſhall not uſe any deceitful or ſubtil Mixture, Way or Means, to corrupt or hurt the ſame, nor ſhall curry any Leather proper for upper Leather and inner Soles, but with good and ſufficient Stuff, being freſh, and not ſalt, and thoroughly liquored, nor ſhall burn or ſcald any Hide or Skin in the Currying, nor ſhall ſhave any Leather too thin, nor ſhall gaſh or hurt any Leather in the ſhaving, or by any other Means, but ſhall work the ſame well and ſufficiently in all Points and Reſpects, under the Penalty of forfeiting for every ſuch Offence, or Act done contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe ſeveral Proviſions, the Sum of *Five Shillings* for every Hide or Skin ſpoiled by bad Workmanſhip.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall, after the ſaid Firſt Day of *May*, tan or curry any Hide or Skin, ſhall mark on the ſame, with fair and legible Characters, the Letters of his or their Sirname or Names, at full Length, before he or they ſhall offer the ſame for Sale, under the Penalty of *Five Shillings* for every Hide or Skin ſo offered to Sale, and not marked as aforeſaid; and that every Cordwainer and Shoemaker ſhall mark, on every Pair of Boots, Shoes, Pumps and Slippers, by him made, or cauſed to be made, before he ſhall offer the ſame for Sale, the initial Letters of his Chriſtian and Sirname, under the ſame Penalty.

And foraſmuch as Leather, well tanned and curried, may, by the Negligence or Deceit of the Cordwainer or Shoemaker, be wrought or manufactured to the Injury of the Public, Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons, after the ſaid Firſt Day of *May* next enſuing the Publication hereof, uſing the Myſtery or Occupation of a Cordwainer or Shoemaker, ſhall make, or cauſe to be made, any Boots, Shoes, Pumps or Slippers, of any Kind whatſoever, of any Leather which ſhall not be well and ſufficiently tanned and curried, according to the Purport and true Meaning of this Act, or ſhall not well and ſubſtantially ſew ſuch Boots, Shoes, Pumps or Slippers, with good Thread, well twiſted and made, and ſufficiently waxed with Wax well refined, and Stitches hard and ſufficiently drawn, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch Pair of Boots, Shoes, Pumps or Slippers, made, ſold, or offered to Sale, the Sum of *Five Shillings*.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall engroſs, or get into his or their Hands, by buying, promiſing or contracting with any Perſon or Perſons, within this Province, any unwrought Leather, ſhall, after the Publication of this Act, utter, ſell, or cauſe to be uttered or ſold, within the Limits and Places deſcribed by this Act, except only in the open Market Places thereof, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons, being thereof legally convicted, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *One Hundred Pounds* for every ſuch Offence.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, from and after the ſaid Firſt Day of *May*, ſhall ſell, or offer to Sale, or apply to Uſe, within the City of *Philadelphia*, the Diſtrict of *Southwark*, the Townſhips of the *Northern Liberties*, *Moyamenſing*, *Paſſyunk*, and *Germantown*, or within the Borough of *Lancaſter*, or within two miles thereof, any tanned Leather, before the ſame ſhall be duly viewed, examined and ſealed, by one of the Searchers and Sealers of Leather, appointed by Virtue of this Act for the ſaid City and Townſhips, and Borough reſpectively, under the Penalty of forfeiting all ſuch tanned Leather ſo ſold, or offered to be ſold, or applied to Uſe, as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Merchant, or other Perſon, ſhall, from and after the ſaid Firſt Day of *May*, lade or put on board any Ship, or other Veſſel, any Leather for Exportation out of this Province, before the ſame ſhall be viewed, examined and ſealed, by the Searchers and Sealers, or one of them, as good and ſufficient, every ſuch Perſon, being legally convicted thereof in any Court of Record within this Province, ſhall forfeit all ſuch Leather ſo laden, or put on board, and not ſealed as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That *Benjamin Kendall*, of *Philadelphia*, ſhall be, and is hereby appointed Searcher and Sealer of Leather within the City of *Philadelphia*, Diſtrict and Townſhips aforeſaid; and that *Michael Hubley*, of *Lancaſter*, ſhall be, and is hereby appointed Searcher and Sealer of Leather for the ſaid Borough of *Lancaſter*, and Diſtrict adjoining; which ſaid Searchers and Sealers reſpectively, ſhall view, examine and ſearch, all and every tanned Hide, Skin, and Leather, which ſhall be ſold, or offered to be ſold, within the reſpective Limits aforeſaid, whether the ſame be ſufficiently and perfectly tanned, curried, and thoroughly dried, according to the Purport and true Meaning of this Act; and if they, or either of them, ſhall find the ſame to be ſufficiently and perfectly tanned and curried, and thoroughly dried, in ſuch Manner and Form as by this Act is directed, ſhall ſeal the ſame with his Sirname, and the Name of the City or Borough for which he is the Sealer.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Searchers and Sealers of Leather, are hereby impowered to appoint Deputies within their reſpective Limits, for whom they ſhall be accountable, and the ſaid Deputies are hereby fully authorized to act as Deputy Officers in their reſpective Limits, in ſearching and ſealing of Leather, and in all other Matters and Things enjoined and required of their ſaid Principals by this Act, to all Intents and Purpoſes. And that every of the ſaid Officers ſhall provide themſelves with proper Seals for the purpoſes in this Act mentioned, and if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall preſume to counterfeit the ſame, or any of them, being thereof legally convicted, he ſhall forfeit the Sum of *Fifty Pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every of the ſaid Officers, and their Deputies, before he or they ſhall do and perform any of the Duties hereby enjoined or required of them, ſhall take an Oath or Affirmation, before ſome Juſtice of the Peace for the City or County where they ſhall reſide, "That he will faithfully, truly and impartially, according "to the beſt of his Skill and Judgment, execute, do and perform, "the Office and Duty of a Searcher and Sealer of Leather, and "that he will not, directly or indirectly, buy or ſell any Lea- "their during the Continuance of his ſaid Office, except for the "private Uſe of his Family, nor take any more or other Reward "or Fees than is allowed, according to the true Intent and Mean- "ing of this Act."

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Officers, and every of them, ſhall have full Power and Authority, by Virtue of this Act, without any further or other Warrant, to enter on board any Ship, or other Veſſel, lying or being in the Port of *Philadelphia*, or in any other Place within this Province, to make Diſcovery of any Leather put on board for Exportation, and to enter into all ſuſpected Houſes, and Places within their reſpected Limits, to ſearch for any Leather, tanned, and not dried, or wrought into Wares, contrary to the true Meaning of this Act; and if the ſaid Maſter or Owner of ſuch Ship, or other Veſſel, or any Owner of ſuch Houſe, or other ſuſpected Place, ſhall refuſe to permit the ſaid Officers, or any of them, to view, examine and ſeal any Leather, according to the Directions of this Act, every ſuch Perſon ſo offending, being thereof legally convicted, ſhall forfeit the Sum of *Fifty Pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any of the ſaid Officers, within their reſpective Limits, ſhall find any Hide or Skin flayed or tanned, dried and curried, or Leather wrought into Wares, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, he ſhall immediately ſeize and retain the ſame, until it ſhall be examined and tried in the Manner herein after directed, and, with all convenient Speed, give notice thereof to ſome Juſtice of the Peace of the City or County where ſuch Seizure ſhall be made, who ſhall forthwith iſſue his Warrant, directed to any Conſtable of the ſaid City or County, againſt the Perſon or Perſons offending in any of the Premiſes, commanding the ſaid Conſtable to bring the Body of ſuch Offender before him, at ſuch Time and Place as he ſhall appoint; and ſhall alſo appoint three indifferent and ſkillful Perſons, who being duly ſummoned by Summons, to be iſſued by the ſaid Juſtice, ſhall be preſent, and ſhall on Oath or Affirmation, to be adminiſtered by the ſaid Juſtice, ſearch, examine and try, whether the ſaid Hides, Skins or Wares, ſo ſeized, ſhall be ſufficiently flayed, tanned, dried, curried and wrought into Wares, according to the Proviſions, true Intent and Meaning of this Act; and if the ſaid Hides, Skins or Wares, ſhall be adjudged by the ſaid Perſons ſo appointed to ſearch, examine and try the ſame, ſufficient, they ſhall be marked by the Officers aforeſaid, or one of them, in the Manner Leather found ſufficient by the ſaid Officers is herein before directed to be marked; and if found bad, with the Letters B A D; and in caſe it ſhall appear that any ſuch Perſon, ſo apprehended and brought before the ſaid Juſtices, is guilty of any of the ſaid Offences, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall forthwith give Judgment againſt him, and commit his Body to the Goal of the City or County, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize, until he ſhall pay the Penalty and Penalties by this Act inflicted on his ſaid Offence or Offences, with all Coſts and Charges.

But if the ſaid Leather, Hides, Skins or Wares, ſhall be found ſufficient, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, the Charges of Proſecution ſhall be paid by the Searcher or Sealer ſeizing the ſame. And in caſe any of the ſaid Offences ſhall be committed out of the Limits aforeſaid, and Information thereof ſhall be given to any Juſtice of the Peace of the County, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Juſtice, and he is hereby enjoined and required to iſſue his Warrant, directed to any Conſtable, authorizing and requiring him to ſeize ſuch Hides, Skins or Leather, and to bring the ſame, together with the body of the Offender, before him, at ſuch Time and Place as he ſhall appoint, to ſummon in like Manner, the like Number of indifferent Perſons, and to proceed to hear, try and determine the ſame, in the ſame Manner as is herein before directed as to Offences committed within the Limits aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Searcher or Sealer ſhall neglect or refuſe, with all convenient Speed, to attend his Duty in ſearching and ſealing of Leather, as by this Act is directed, he ſhall forfeit the Sum of *Twenty Shillings* for every Twenty-four Hours he ſhall ſo neglect or refuſe, to be recovered as Debts under *Forty Shillings* are by Law directed to be recovered.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any of the ſaid Officers, or any other Officer hereafter to be appointed, by Virtue of this Act, ſhall, by any Accident, be rendered incapable, or neglect to execute the ſaid Office of Searcher and Sealer, or ſhall happen to die, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for a Majority of the Juſtices of the Peace for the City or County where ſuch Officer ſhall reſide, to ſupply his Place by ſome other fit and capable Perſon, who ſhall thereupon be inveſted with as full Power and Authority as the Perſon in whoſe Place or Stead he ſhall be appointed, until another ſhall be appointed by Act of General Aſſembly.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Officers ſhall have and receive for their trouble in examining, ſearching and ſealing every Side of Leather, *Three Half-pence*, and for examining, ſearching and ſealing, every Dozen of Calf-ſkins, *Eight Pence*, and no more, to be paid by the Owner of ſuch Hide or Skins, and recovered as Debts under *Forty Shillings* are by Law directed to be recovered.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties, impoſed for any Offence in and by this Act, ſhall be paid and delivered to the Overſeers of the Poor of the City, Borough, Diſtrict or Townſhip, where the Offence ſhall be committed, for the Uſe of the Poor thereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall continue and be in Force for and during the Space of Three Years, and from thence to the End of the next Sitting of Aſſembly, and no longer.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, made in the Seventh Year of His Majeſty GEORGE I. entituled, "An Act for "the well tanning and currying of Leather, and regulating of "Cordwainers, and other Artificers, uſing and occupying Lea- "ther in this Province," as relates to the Tanning and Currying of Leather, to the Prices of Leather, and Shoes, and Boots, and ſuch other Parts of the ſaid Act as by this Act is altered, amended, or ſupplied, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed.

Lately manufactured by JOHN ZANE, at TRENTON, and to be ſold by JOHN PEMBERTON,

A large quantity of STEEL,

Either in the bliſter, or neatly faggotted:

Good in quality, being made of the moſt approved iron.

MERCHANTS and ſhop-keepers, in town or country, may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms by the quantity, and if any bar thereof ſhould not prove on trial, equal to expectation, if ſent back, will be received, and the money returned: It has been tried by many, and approved by them, *have a* credit increaſes. Part of this Steel is drawn into ſma for ſprings to carriages, alſo for mill and croſs-cut if required, may be drawn for ſcythes and ſickles.

Alſo for ſale, neat iron kettles, chambers for pumps, this waggon and chaiſe boxes, iron mortars and peſtles.

Five and a Quarter Acres of MEADOW,

TO be SOLD, adjoining Thomas Willing, Eſq; and others, in Moyamenſing. Enquire of Mr. MOORE FURMAN, in Water-ſtreet, at the Corner of Arch-ſtreet. The loweſt Price will be Two Hundred and Sixty Pounds; what the Purchaſer does not pay in one Month, muſt be paid in one Year, with Intereſt. *Philadelphia*, *April* 1, 1772.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on the ſeventh day of May next, at ſix o' clock in the evening,

A LOT, or PIECE of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 30 feet, and in length, 213 feet, with a brick meſſuage or tenement thereon erected, 3 ſtories high, and back buildings adjoining the ſame, 2 ſtories high; bounded northward, with a meſſuage, and lot of ground, now in tenure of Jacob Winey, eaſtward, with a lot late of Jonah Smith, and ſouthward, with a lot and meſſuage, of Jeremiah Elfrith. The purchaſer, paying one third of the purchaſe-money, on executing the deeds, may have the remainder on intereſt, giving ſecurity, if required. Any perſon inclined to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, is deſired to apply to

4 *W.* WILLIAM FISHER.

Juſt imported, in the laſt veſſels from Holland and England, and to be SOLD, by

FRANCIS HASENCLEVER,

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, next door to Leonard Melchior's,

A QUANTITY of the choiceſt and freſheſt DRUGS; among which are, camphire, gum ammoniac, galbanum, benzoe, elemi, myrrh, aſafœtida, aloe ſoccotrina & caballina, opium, reſina jalappæ & ſcammonei, ſenna, manna calabrina and canalet, jalap, rhubarb, and ipecacuana root, Peruvian bark, long cardamom, cantharides, balſam capivi, oil of aniſeeds, juniper, and bay berries, mercury dulcis, ſublimat corroſive, and red precipitat, ſal armoniac, borax, iſinglaſs, pepper; Pruſſian blue, of different ſorts; vermilion, madder. Alſo an aſſortment of German linen, blue and white ſtriped ſamoſes, bed-tick, 8, 9 and 10 quarters, cambricks and lawns, chintzes and printed linens, Turkey yarn, German lace and garnets, all ſorts of ſtraw-knives and ſcythes, Bavaria and Milan whetſtones, beſt oil flints, Dutch tobacco-pipes, with ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention.

N. B. He likewiſe ſells beſt Boulting-cloths, of different ſorts, for the uſe of Millers.

[*For more* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

STOCKHOLM, November 22.

THERE never before was remembered such a number of ships lost as of late in the Baltic, and the storms still continue.

Marseilles, Dec. 6. *Letters from Constantinople mention, that Abaza Patha's head has been exposed at the gate of the Seraglio, with this inscription:* "Thus we punish cowardly Generals."

Petersburgh, Nov. 22. *The last intelligence from Moscow is extremely favourable, the distemper being so much diminished, that shops are again opened in that city, and people go about their business as usual.*

Paris, Dec. 20. *Jaques Garos, a labourer, a native of the town of Morlas, in Bearn, died there lately, aged* 109 *years; he enjoyed a perfect state of health to his last moment. On his death-bed he was surrounded by* 70 *children, grand-children, and great grand-children.*

Constantinople, Nov. 18. *There have been* 3 *fires here lately; the first of which consumed* 100 *houses and palaces, among which was that of the Reis Effendi; the second broke out the* 15*th instant, and did but little damage. The next day a dreadful fire broke out, by which more than* 180 *houses, besides a great many shops and goods, were consumed.*

Warsaw, Dec. 14. *The Russians are entering their winter quarters, particularly those in this city, where there are* 15 *lodged in one house. We begin to feel a want of provisions here, which will increase, as foreign troops have drained the Cantons of those provisions, which would, as usual, have been sent hither.*

Dantzick, Dec. 4. *The King of Prussia has trebled the tax he had laid on all the lands in Polish Prussia. General Tadden, not long ago, sent a Lieutenant to Marienbourg, to receive from the Burgomaster of that city an account of the number of its inhabitants, and upon this Magistrate's refusing to comply, the Prussian General sent* 40 *men to his house, to live there at discretion.*

Paris, Dec. 26. *In the night between the* 10*th and* 11*th instant, the Amiable Martha, from Guadaloupe, with three companies of troops on board, struck upon a rock two leagues from Barfleur in Normandy, and sunk. Upon their firing guns of distress, the Fishermen went out, and took up the Officers, and part of the Soldiers, who were up to the waist in water. Sixty-two Soldiers, the Second Captain of the ship, and a Cabbin-boy, were drowned. The inhabitants of Barfleur gave all possible assistance to the persons in distress; and the King, to shew how well he was pleased with their behaviour, ordered the sum of* 1200 *livres to be distributed among the inhabitants.*

LONDON.

Dec. 24. In a letter lately received from Madrass, are the following observations on the state of India:

"Hyder Ali is the most inveterate enemy the English have, and the most to be feared. He is a man of extraordinary talents, and owes to them his fortune. He was a Seapoy, and was called *Audernet*, when he served in the troops belonging to the French East India Company, under the command of M. Dupleix. His abilities raised him to the rank of Captain.

"After the unfortunate end of that company, Hyder Ali retired to the Court of the King of Meisore. His merit rendered him conspicuous there, and he became so great a favourite with that Prince, that the reins of government were delivered over to him. It is said he went to war with us through resentment of our behaviour to the French.

"He is perfectly acquainted with the art of war, which is the more wonderful as he can neither write or read. It is not doubted here, but that it was at his instance that Sujah Dowlah augmented his forces. As we have deprived him of a part of his dominions, it is not to be wondered at if he should declare for Hyder Ali, at a proper opportunity; a step that would incline the other Nabobs to do the like.

"The Princes of Indostan, Coromandel, and Malabar, who have been so often beat by the Europeans, and often ill used by them, must all be anxious to extirpate them. By mere dint of being drubbed, they have learned the art of war, and of course of conquering in their turn. The success they have already met with, has convinced them that Europeans are not invincible.

"In short our Company is not permanent: A hatred exists among the Princes of the country, constantly fermented by our natural enemies. The extirpation of the English, will probably bring about that of the other European nations, an event, which, as many think, will be of no prejudice to Europe, which has long since seen the folly of an Indian commerce."

Dec. 26. It is now said, notwithstanding the various reports about a Dutchess of York, that his late Royal Highness the Duke of that title never was married. Being once in company with some Ladies, who were railying him on a declaration which he made of determined celibacy, one of them laughingly resolved to marry him that instant, and accordingly getting a prayer-book, read some part of the ceremonial between Miss Flood and him. This is the sole foundation (a correspondent informs us) on which the report of his marriage is founded; and at St. James's the matter is treated wholly as a jocular circumstance.

Letters from Carlisle mention, that the Solway Moss has now covered 1000 acres of the finest ground in the country; and that the road between Longtown-Bridge and Gretna-Green is entirely stopped by it, and none can pass that way, but are obliged to cross Esk in a boat.

a very great difference in the sentiments of the Proprietors India Stock, relating to the affairs of Bengal, though unanimous in commiserating the miseries that abound there, the rapacity of Governors, and the late famine, and in short there ought to be some speedy redress. Some are of opinion that three supervisors, invested with an absolute authority, civil and military, should be sent out directly, as the speediest means of reformation.

Others think that the fault lies in the partial administration of justice there, and the too great indulgences already granted to a sett of men, who, forgetting every view to the good of the Company, are pillaging the country, to amass their own fortunes. To remedy this last cause, seems to be the opinion adopted by those most conversant in the affairs of the Company, and, in all probability, will be the one pursued.

The Directors are now daily consulting with some of the ablest Lawyers in this kingdom on this head; they are likewise assisted by the advice of his Majesty's Ministers, who (according to the solemn declaration of Lord North) have assured them the good of the Company, and the public service, are alone their objects of interference.

An Act for the perpetual Relief of Insolvent Debtors is certainly in agitation.---As the law stands at present, the punishment of Debtors is more than adequate to the misfortune. Some of the most able heads in the house have, through a principle of humanity, voluntarily offered to frame a bill, carry it in, and speak to it.

The Earl of Shelburne was yesterday at Court, and had the honour of a conference with his Majesty.

The Earl of Shelburne was charged with some private letters from his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester to his Majesty, and to Lady Waldegrave, which he delivered yesterday.

Dec. 28. The last letters from Spain advise, that his Catholic Majesty had issued positive orders, that no galleons, men of war, or any other ships whatever, should return home to Old Spain, from any part of the Spanish Colonies in America, till further orders, notice of which was dispatched to all their settlements in America.

Jan. 2. It is said that a Bill of an extraordinary nature will be laid before an august Assembly at their next meeting, relative to the punishments to be inflicted on all persons legally found guilty of *crim. con.*

On Saturday se'nnight the Marquis of Rockingham relieved upwards of 5000 poor people, who flocked from all parts to Wentworth-house.

Letters from Dunkirk bring advice, that positive orders were received there from the Court of France for the repairing immediately all the works and fortifications of that place.

Private letters from France inform us, that a camp is to be formed near Dunkirk, to consist of 45,000 men.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Dec. 25.

"The States General have, for this month past, been constantly deliberating upon ways and means to prevent a famine, which begins to threaten the Seven United Provinces. The best wheat bread is already sold there at the enormous price of three pence per pound, and rye bread is sold at a dearer rate, in proportion to the value of those two grains: The poorer sort of people, who are by much the most numerous class, are not able to purchase even that latter bread, so that their whole subsistance is nothing but potatoes, and even that fruit of the earth is advanced in price, double to what it was last winter. The common fuel of the Dutch is turf, and that too is grown so dear, that the middling class of people find the utmost difficulty in indulging themselves with this necessary article of domestic utility; as for the poor, they are obliged to go entirely without it. These distresses, together with the havock that has for these two years been made by the distemper, and which still continues to carry off their cows, have almost incited the Dutch to rise up in arms. The Magistracy, alarmed at their own situation, as well as that of the distressed people, came at last to the resolution to take the deplorable case of their fellow countrymen seriously into deliberation; and yesterday they issued a placart to prohibit for a certain time the further distillation of gin from malt spirits. But this, alas! is only a palliative medicine, not curing the present malady, and the present dearness and scarcity of grain is the evil the people complain of. Fortunately, as well for the Magistracy as for the starving poor, it was reported here, that a ship, laden with rye, arrived in the Texel two days ago from North-America, which has for a moment suppressed the tumultuary spirit of the people; but if this report should prove groundless, as we begin here already to doubt the veracity of it, God only knows what will be the consequence. This is a true picture of the distressed situation of the Dutch in general, however cautious the Magistrates may be to keep it from being publickly known,

"P. S. The week before last a Farmer near Rotterdam lost one hundred and sixty cows out of his whole stock, which consisted of no more than two hundred head."

Jan. 4. *A patent is soliciting, to enable Mr. Calvert, natural son and heir by will of the late Lord Baltimore, to assume the title, with perpetuity to his heirs male.*

The last advices received from his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, at Legborn, mention that his Royal Highness was in perfect health in that capital.

A Memorial is said to be preparing to send to Madrid, relative to the release of all the British subjects now confined in any part of the Spanish dominions.

They write from Vienna, that the Emperor proposes making the tour of France, Holland and England, early in April next.

Large orders have been sent to Paris for their richest manufactures, to be worn on the approaching birth-day. It is true, and it is pity it is true, that the most lucrative branch of trade the citizens of Paris carry on at present, is with London.

The Earl of Harcourt is expected at Calais the 10*th of this month, at which time the French Ambassador will be at the same place, in his way to London.*

It is said that two great Officers of State have greatly embarrassed themselves by dealing in lottery tickets, notwithstanding they had the advantage of having them at government price; one has lost upwards of six thousand pounds, the other not a much inferior sum.

Jan. 7. An authentic letter, it is said, arrived yesterday from Mr. Adair, the Surgeon General, giving a much more favourable account of the Duke of Gloucester's health than has lately appeared in the papers. His Highness is still very weak, and has had two relapses, in which he fell into a *deliquium*, or faintings, but these are no substantial reasons to think his recovery is absolutely to be despaired of.

Jan. 9. When the late King was pressed by his Ministers, on the framing of the Marriage Act, to make the Princes of the Blood dependent upon the consent of the Crown, his Majesty warmly replied: "My Lords, you dont know what injury you are inconsiderately endeavouring to do your country; in giving the King a power to permit and refuse such marriages as he pleases, you enable him, in fact, to leave the crown to whom he thinks proper. Suppose, for instance, that the Prince on the throne has a young family unmarried, and that he has a partiality for a second or third son, in preference to the first; in that case he wont suffer the eldest or any other, perhaps, to marry, but his particular favourite; so that the Crown will, in all probability, descend to the issue of this favourite, instead of devolving in the course of a regular succession; and a kingdom will, in a manner, become elective, which is actually hereditary by its constitution."

They write from Gibraltar, that a Portuguese vessel of 550 tons burthen, from Turkey, had been taken by three Algerine chebecks, and carried into Algiers. The Cargo is said to be valued at 300,000l. sterling.

The Rev. John Wesley, A. M. Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Buchan, is presented to the perpetual Advowson of St. Daniel's, near Pembroke, in Wales, by John Barnes, Esq; Keeper of his Majesty's stores there.

Policies were opened yesterday, at a certain Coffee-house near the Royal-Exchange, on the life of a Great Person abroad.----A horrid method of Gambling!

It is said that Lord Chief Justice De Grey will shortly resign, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Thurloe.

The beginning of last week died at Ribigill, near Thurso, in the county of Sutherland, Scotland, Margaret M'Rae, aged 121.

Jan. 11. It is reported the following plan is adopted by the Cabinet for the attention of Parliament, in respect to the Duke of C--------d's marriage. The marriage to hold good, but the issue to be debarred succeeding to the Crown. An addition to be made to the Duke's present income, and a bill to be brought in to prevent in future, any branches of the Royal Family marrying, without the consent of Parliament.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, dated January 5.

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered sheds to be built in this dock-yard, in order to season timber, plank, &c. for building of ships. There has been a general survey taken of all our shipping in the harbour, by the Master Shipwright, and his assistants; and every ship which is in future taken into dock, is to be put in good condition, fit for sea duty. We have now many principal ships fit for sea on the shortest notice, and in a short time we shall have a very formidable fleet."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS *in* IRELAND.

December 12, 1771.

The following Speech was spoken by Sir Lucius O' Brien, *on* Wednesday, *the* 11*th instant, when the motion for a Resolution concerning the new board of accounts came on in the House.*

Sir George Macartney *(the leader of the flock) opened the debate; and was seconded by Mr.* A. Malone, *who spread an universal languor through the House, by a heavy, sleepy, and cold oration, coldly delivered, and coldly received.----He was answered by Sir* Lucius O' Brien.

The SPEECH *of Sir* LUCIUS O'BRIEN.

I HAVE frequently experienced that there are certain speakers, whose oratorical powers have such a peculiar turn and effect, that they fairly lull the audience into a lethargy; that they throw an impenetrable mist over the mind; and instead of rousing the ear which listens to them, cover it with drowsiness and torpitude. Of this melancholy race is a certain honourable Gentleman, whose *humming* periods still *murmur* in my ear. Such soporific qualities are infectious: The debate is hardly begun, and yet the House already yawns from side to side: And, for my own part, I confess, that though my heart now beats with every honest sentiment that the love of my country can inspire, I fear I shall scarce find animated language to express them.

My opinion of the resolution for a new Board of Accounts may be given in a few words. I detested it from the beginning, and I still detest it. I have pondered, examined, canvassed every reason, every argument that has been adduced in its favour, with the utmost candour and impartiality, I have read the pleadings of its advocates; heard the opinions of its abettors, and honestly weighed them in my own mind;--yet still, still I detest it. I confess, had I no other motive for declaring against it, than that it is a brat begot by the avowed leaders of corruption and venality, I should be startled, and ready to take the alarm;---from the known depravity of the *parents*, I should be apt to suspect the *bastard* was tainted with contagion and hereditary evil; But, exclusive of these motives, the nature of the offspring marks from whence it came; it is rash, choleric, and desperate, like the dark minds which gave it birth.

This motion is big with mischief, and I see it. In the name of sound policy, what have we to do with a Board of Accounts? If it is now thought necessary to become so very circumspect in the auditing and settling the public accounts, have we not a Committee of Accounts in this House, who can manage the whole business, and reduce it into distinct channels and departments, by a little extraordinary application? What occasion is there then for a new accession of expence to our national debts, or for any new addition to that weight which always makes us to stoop to the earth?--But it is pleasant to observe the very sudden inclination these Gentlemen have taken to serve their country. They are anxious, very anxious for the safety of the public monies--the public revenues--the public interest--Oh--they are afraid the estimates are not properly stated, the accounts are not exactly settled!---Confusion! do they not blush when they speak these things? But we see through the flimsey deceit--Alas! Gentlemen, for whose sake *are* these things so? If the public accounts are confused, who are the *confusers?* If the public coffers have been robbed, who are the *robbers?* If the public interest has been lavishly squandered in superfluities, who have have been the *prodigals?*--Take my word for it, if the public money had been applied only to public purposes, there had been now no need of a motion for creating a new Board of Accounts to bribe knaves, and to glut parasites.

Our accounts have been examined for a long series of years by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, with the assistance of one or two Clerks. So far as it was in *their* power to give satisfaction, they have given it. But the mischief arises from another source. If peculation has been committed, it took its rise in recesses where they had no power to search for it. "Well, (reply these *virtuous* Gentlemen of the Court) granting that, our new Board will obviate these objections, and remedy all grievances, by the full power invested in its Commissioners to *send for persons, papers, and records*, and to search into every office and department for information."---Ridiculous argument! as if every one does not know, that a Viceroy will have only to say to these boasted Commissioners, "*Say this*"--and behold they say it--"*Do this*"--and behold they do it.

But worse still remains behind. Our new Board will cost us some money. Four of you, Gentlemen, zealous as ye seem to be for the public good, anxious as ye are for the public œconomy, will not fill up the places of the Commissioners, without being paid for it? Ye will not *cast up accounts*--for *nothing!* therefore we are told that four Commissioners are to have a yearly salary of *five hundred pounds* each. A *fifth* man will not take the trouble of sitting at the head of the Board, without an additional gratuity: Therefore we are told a President is to have *eight hundred pounds* per ann. These must have a Secretary, Clerks, Porters, and all the other little vermin that usually crawl about in public offices, devouring whatever they can touch. There must be also an office, &c. to do the business of corruption in; and all these will throw an annual weight of nine or ten thousand pounds into the scale of the national debt.---But all this is nothing to men who are accustomed to plunder. Shame on it! ye merciless law-makers: Look round you, and see to what state you have already reduced your country and countrymen--The former, successful in nothing but in accumulating debts and additional taxes, is daily losing its trade, and squandering its revenue; whilst the latter wander about their own fair fields in beggary and wretchedness, without linen or shoes, and crouching to their Egyptian task-masters, who first enslave them, and then starve them.

But let these Gentlemen remember, that even the wicked, though they flourish for a time, will have a period. A day of reckoning will come; and then let those tremble, who ought to tremble. In the mean time pursue your own ways, and follow the track that is cut out for you. If we find that the Crown has not already too much assumed power, that our liberties are not too much encroached upon, that our country is not too much burdened, and that your fellow Islanders are not too much depressed and harrassed--if ye find that these things are not so, why then, in God's name, vote for the motion: And as ye deal in the business according to your consciences, even so may God deal with you! As to myself, I desire the same judgment, and therefore vote *against* the motion."

NEW-YORK, April 6.

The following is an abstract Account of the loss of the ship Tryon, Captain Thomas Farmer, of this port, bound to Bristol.

"On the 9th of December, 1771, he made Ireland, and took a pilot on board, who, about 12 o'clock at night, ran the vessel on shore on the Naze Sand, where she lost her rudder; he beat over, and anchored between the Sand and the shore till the 12th. The wind blowing violently, drove them on shore, where her bottom was immediately beat out. They were soon visited by some thousands of the Savage inhabitants of the country, who armed with hatchets, &c. came to plunder the wreck.

"The Crew got on shore, saved the Sails and some Deerskins; but one half of them were taken away by these Pirates, who several times attempted to set the Ship on Fire, and in all Probability would have massacred the Crew, had it not been for the providential Assistance of Henry Knight, Esq; a Member of Parliament, whose Estate lies in that Place. This worthy Gentleman came with his Servants properly armed, and joined the Crew in firing at the Miscreants, several of whom were wounded; the Rest were with much Difficulty kept off. The Captain perceiving the Impossibility of effectually watching and opposing the continual Attempts of the Country People, till he heard from Bristol, and could have proper Assistance,--this reduced him to the Necessity of selling the Wreck, after Twenty-four Hours notice had been previously given at the neighbouring Towns."

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

Extract of a letter from the Illinois country, dated Kaskaskias, June 14, 1771.

"The next day after Lieut. Chapman and Ensign Hutchins left this place, the Kickapoo Indians killed and scalped an Englishman and a Negroe on your plantation, but did no other mischief. Since then they have been seen three miles from Fort Chartres, to the number of about forty. You have a very large crop of wheat and corn in the ground, and I will do all in my power to have it gathered in, and to keep the cattle together. We live, as usual, in hourly expectation of more murders being committed by the savages."

Extract of a letter from the same Gentleman, at the Illinois, dated at Kaskaskias, January 17, 1772.

"On the 17th of July last I went out to your plantation, to see if your harvest was gathered in, according to my agreement with the Frenchman I had hired for that purpose. A few minutes after I entered the house, eight Kickapoo Indians, who had seen me riding through the *grande Prairie*, followed me into the house, and as I had no means to defend myself, they immediately made me prisoner. From thence they conducted me through the Prairies to Wiotonon (their town near the head of the Wabache river) where we arrived the ninth day of a most fatiguing march. They rode my horse by turns, but would never allow me the same indulgence. On our arrival at the town, they stripped and painted me black, as is usual with the savages when they intend to burn their prisoners. The next day they lighted a fire, bound and laid me before it, and were proceeding to exercise the most cruel tortures on me, when some French traders from Detroit, touched with compassion, interceded for my life, which, after two days consultation, the savages agreed to allow, on the payment of a very great ransom; which, with my expences to return here, &c. will cost about Three Hundred Pounds. The 3d of August I left Wiotonon, and arrived here the 15th, from a miserable and distressing tour, which was worse than death to undergo.

"Since we have had possession of the Illinois country, the above nation of Indians, with their adherents, have taken seven Englishmen and one woman prisoners, scalped one soldier, of the 18th regiment, alive, killed and scalped upwards of thirty Englishmen, from the age of 18 to 30, and robbed English mer-

chants boats and ſtores, to the value of Ten Thouſand Pounds---yet no meaſures are fallen on to chaſtiſe their perfidy!"

On the Fifth Inſtant expired, HUGH EVANS, many Years a Member of Aſſembly for the County of Philadelphia, in the 91ſt Year of his Age. His Father, three Brothers, and a Siſter, with large Families, embarked in the Beginning of the Year 1698, and arrived here about Midſummer following. After encountering the Difficulties, always incident to ſettling in new and remote Countries, they acquired a decent Competency; content with that, they cultivated the Duties of Religion and Morality, and impreſſed them on their Offſpring, not without ſalutary Effects. Together with theſe Advantages, he had an excellent Conſtitution from Nature, preſerved by Exerciſe and Temperance, which, with a conſcious Rectitude of Conduct through Life, furniſhed him with an uncommon Source of Eaſe and Chearfulneſs; happy to himſelf, and his Connections, and much to be deſired by all, towards the Cloſe of this tranſitory Scene. On the 7th his Remains were interred in Friends Burying-ground in this City, with a Reſpect which beſpoke the high Eſteem of his Fellow Citizens.

On the firſt inſtant, a fine Bermudian Brig, commanded by Captain Seymour, from Surrinam, for this port, with upwards of 200 hogſheads of melaſſes, ran aſhore on the Hen and Chickens, near Cape Henlopen, and received ſo much damage, that ſhe ſunk immediately after beating over them; the people had but juſt time to ſave themſelves in their boat, the veſſel ſoon after went to pieces, and the cargo is entirely loſt.

Captain Biddle, from Hiſpaniola, informs, that a Brig from Virginia, ---- Graham, Maſter, was lately ſeized by a French Frigate, for having four Hogſheads of Sugar on board, which the Captain had taken in at Leoganne, in Pay for Flour ſold to the French General. The Veſſel was carried to Port-au-Prince, where ſhe was condemned, and afterwards fitted out as a Guarda Coaſta.

By Captain Gilbert from St. Vincents we learn, that Advice was received there, of a moſt ſevere Gale of Wind which happened on the Engliſh Coaſt, on the 7th of December laſt, in which a great Number of Veſſels were loſt, and, amongſt others, the Ship Tyrrel's Bay, Captain Kellie, from London for St. Vincents, who parted her Anchors in Catwater, near Plymouth, drove aſhore, and beat to Pieces. The Captain, Chief Mate, and four others, were drowned.

Captain Miller, from Antigua, on the 27th ult. in Lat. 35: 10, Long. 70, ſpoke the Ship Meliora, Captain Daſhiel, from London for Maryland, ten Weeks out.

Captain Rogers, from Antigua, on the 23d of laſt Month, in Lat. 35: Long. 70, ſpoke a Sloop from Virginia for Antigua, out 5 Days.

Captain Barry, from St. Vincents, the 20th ult. in Lat. 36: 30, Long. 73, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Biſſel, from London for Maryland, out 7 Weeks.

Captain Culnan, from Cape Nichola Mole, the 9th ult. in Lat. 31: 30, Long. 72, ſpoke the Brig Robert and Elizabeth, Captain Breden Boyle, from London for Charleſtown, South-Carolina, out 3 Months; in Want of Water, with which Captain Culnan ſupplied him.

CORTLAND SKINNER, and JOHN COOMBS, Eſquires, are elected Repreſentatives for the City of Perth-Amboy; JOHN WETHERILL, and JOHN MOORES, Eſquires, for Middleſex County; and ELI ELDRIDGE, and JONATHAN HAND, Eſquires, for Cape May.

ARRIVALS.

At Liſbon. Captains Adams, Cox and Wallis, from Philadelphia; and Captain Atkinſon, of this Place, from Maryland.

At Antigua. Captain Fulgham, from Virginia; and Captain Whitney, from Rhode-Iſland.

At Baltimore. The Snow Anna, Captain Livingſton, of this Port, from Liverpool.

THE MANAGERS of *The Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children,* annex to this, an Abſtract of their Accounts from the Twenty-fifth Day of *March,* 1771, to the Twenty-fifth Day of *March,* 1772, for the Inſpection of the Contributors, from which it will be manifeſt, that their capital Stock has increaſed laſt Year, though not as much as they could have wiſhed.

The public Charities in this City bear ample Teſtimony, that the Contributors to them, thought the Duties of Religion and Humanity called upon them to relieve the Diſtreſſes of Mankind, however little they might have been entitled to it by their Induſtry, or how much they had incurred their Wretchedneſs by Indolence and Vice.

The Occupation of a Maſter of a Ship, is at leaſt as uſeful to his Country, as any other; his Hardſhips greater; and his ruinous Dangers often ſuch, as no human Foreſight or Precaution can elude; yet ſuch an one may be worn down with Age and Labour, crippled by Accidents, or loſe his Life and Fortune, without any Fault of his own. The conſiderate Part of Mankind need not be told, that a Recollection of having been once affluent or independant, is not the leaſt aggravating Circumſtance attending Poverty; or that thoſe who have been uſed to give to others, are moſt loath to aſk for themſelves. As the Deſign of this Inſtitution is to relieve modeſt Indigence, to alleviate the Miſeries of ſuch who were once uſeful Members of the Community; to aid their diſtreſſed Widows, to aſſiſt them to train up their fatherleſs Children, in a Way that may be happy to themſelves and their Country, therefore they hope the Deſign will more than doubly merit the Countenance and Aſſiſtance of the Humane and Benevolent in particular, and of this moſt public-ſpirited Province in general.

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY *for* The Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *adjuſted by the* MANAGERS, *being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the 25th of* March, 1772, *viz.*

BALLANCE in the Hands of the Treaſurer, Peter Reeve, at ſettling the Accounts laſt Year,	£	16	$ 10
Received from ſundry Members, on their Admiſſion,	45	3	6
Ditto from Ditto, Quarterly Payments and Fines,	88	8	6
Ditto Intereſt on Monies lent, - -	90	12	0
DONATIONS, *viz.*			
Received from Mr. Samuel Simpſon, -	10	0	0
Mr. Robert Morris, - -	14	15	5
Mr. John Nixon - -	11	10	5
Mr. Curtis Clay, - -	1	0	0
Mr. Stacey Hepburne, -	1	0	0
Mr. William Heyſham, additional,	1	0	0
The Charity Box of Samuel Mifflin, Eſq;	13	1	3
Legacy by Will, left by John Wier, - -	34	0	0
	£ 326	19	11
PAID ſundry Charities, amounting to	£ 42	10	0
A Clerk, - - - -	5	0	0
Monies lent on Intereſt, - -	250	0	0
Ballance in the Hands of the Treaſurer, Peter Reeve,	29	9	11
	£ 326	19	11
Capital Stock, March 25, 1771,	£ 1560	0	0
Money put out ſince, - -	250	0	0
Capital Stock March 25, 1772, on Intereſt,	£ 1810	0	0

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Anna, S. Smith, from St. Kitts. Brig Content, W. Price, Honduras. Sloop John, A. Gilbert, St. Vincents. Brig Harmony, T. Rodgers, Antigua. Schooner Induſtry, J. Barry, Nevis. Ship Lark, C. Biddle, Hiſpaniola. Sloop Don Carlos, A. Culnan, Cape Nichola. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, and Sloop Rachel, S. Parker, Virginia. Schooner Phœnix, T. Coffin, Nantucket. Sloop Succeſs, J. Lyle, New-York. Brig Conolly, R. Miller, Dublin.

OUTWARDS. *Brig Henry, J. Vickary, for Dominica. Sloop Betſey, N. Davis, Halifax. Schooner Premium, A. Gage, Lisbon. Snow Sarah, S. Corry, Madeira.*

CLEARED. *Brig Thomas, T. Bernard, and Ship Hercules, L. Albro, to Jamaica. Brig Dolphin, T. Candell, and Ship Hope, G. Johnſton, Liſbon. Schooner Dolphin, R. Maſon, Grenades. Sloop Molly, E. Rodgers, and Brig Mermaid, J. Doubleday, Boſton. Sloop Charming Sally, T. Deewick, and Schooner Rambler, J. M'Alliſter, Virginia. Schooner Nancy, J. Neill, and Schooner Sukey, J. Barzey, to North-Carolina.*

On THURSDAY, the Twenty-third of the inſtant April, at Seven o' Clock in the Evening, at London Coffee-Houſe, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, three Doors below the London Coffee-houſe, now in the Tenure of William Smith, Broker; together with a Lot adjoining the ſame on the Back, and fronting on Lætitia-Court, with a three Story Brick Houſe erected thereon. The Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, is 17 Feet 9 Inches in Breadth, and the Lot continues that Width 100 Feet deep; the Lot, on Lætitia-Court, is 13 Feet Front, and 80 Feet deep, to the before-mentioned Lot. There is a Pump in the Yard, which may be appropriated to the Uſe of both Houſes. The Purchaſer may have Time for Part of the Money.

The ſame Evening will be ſold, a Lot of Ground, ſituated on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Ninth and Tenth-ſtreets, oppoſite the Muſtard Works of William Norton, containing 132 Feet Front on Market-ſtreet, and extending 306 Feet back. Any perſon, deſirous of viewing the above Premiſes, may apply to WILLIAM BRADFORD, at the London Coffee-houſe.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all perſons who are indebted for articles bought at the vendue of the late Henry Grubb, of Middletown townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, that they pay their reſpective balances, on or before the 15th day of this inſtant April, to Mr. JOHN HILL, of the townſhip and county aforeſaid. Thoſe who pay no attention to this advertiſement, may depend on having their accounts immediately put in ſuit. Such perſons as are indebted by notes, or bills, are requeſted to attend, at the ſaid Hill's, on the 15th day of April; and, as it will be inconvenient for the ſubſcriber to attend again, in that part of the country, it is expected that this notice will be complied with. PETER GRUBB. §

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the Twenty-ninth inſtant, at Six o'clock in the evening.

A TWO ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in Apple-tree alley, 24 feet front, with a large Bake-houſe, the oven 10 by 11 feet, and in good order; the lot is 24 feet front on Apple-tree alley, and extends 144 feet to Cherry-tree alley, on which it has the ſame front as on Apple-tree alley.

One other Lot, 19 feet 8 inches front on ſaid Apple-tree and Cherry-tree alleys, 144 feet deep, with a two ſtory kitchen, and cellar under it.

One other Lot, adjoining the above, 19 feet 8 inches front on ſaid alleys, and 144 feet deep. All ſaid lots are clear of ground-rent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to ABRAHAM MITCHELL, in Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Church-alley, may receive the neceſſary information.

London, November 25, 1771.

WHEREAS BIDDY FITZPATRICK, *late of Ireland, who arrived at New-York, in Auguſt* 1765, *and went to Philadelphia, as a Servant. If the ſaid young Girl be living, ſhe is deſired to return home to the great Fortune left her by her Father, who is lately deceaſed. For further Particulars, enquire of the* PRINTERS *hereof.* *

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of this inſtant April, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, two certain brick meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a certain 8 feet 3 inch alley, extending weſtward from Front-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; one of them containing in breadth 24 feet, and in length or depth 15 feet 9 inches, or thereabouts; bounded by the ſaid 8 feet 3 inch alley, by ground of Martha Brooks, George Campion, and the next deſcribed lot. The other of them containing in breadth 52 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 15 feet 9 inches, or thereabouts; bounded by the above deſcribed lot, by the ſaid 8 feet 3 inch alley, and by ground of George Campion, and others; late the eſtate of William Fairies, ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

N. B. The whole to be ſold together, or ſeparate, as it may beſt ſuit the buyer.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the piazza, back of the houſe, at Greenwich-point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, on Saturday evening, the 4th of this inſtant April, a good light coloured kerſey great coat, almoſt new, the collar lined with velvet, hair buttons, ſeveral ſpots of pitch on the ſkirts. Whoever will apprehend the thief, or thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, and the coat be got again, ſhall have the above reward; and if the coat is returned, Three Dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked. RICHARD RENSHAW.

THE *Members* of the *Library Company of Philadelphia,* are deſired to meet at the Library Room, on the 4th Day of May next (being the 2d Day of the Week) between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, to chooſe Directors and Treaſurer for the Year enſuing, and to make their annual Payments.---Alſo to conſider of the Expediency of procuring a Lot, whereon to build a Library. *By Order of the Directors,*

April 1, 1772. § WILLIAM ATTMORE, Secretary.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of DANIEL GOSTNER, and GEORGE WAY is expired, ſaid Daniel Goſtner takes this method to inform the public in general, and their cuſtomers in particular, that he follows the buſineſs as uſual, in the upper end of Lodge-Alley, where may be had all kinds of carriages and harneſſes, made and repaired, where orders will be obſerved with care, by DANIEL GOSTNER. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTEEN Acres of good drained improved Meadow, near Newport. Three Town Lots, on the South Side of Market-ſtreet. One Lot of ſix Acres and a Half, partly oppoſite the Church. One Lot of two Acres, adjoining Land of Jacob Cling, and Colonel Armſtrong. And one other Lot, of 77 Perches, on the Road towards Lancaſter. For Terms, apply to THOMAS KING, in Philadelphia; or, to THOMAS DUFF, in Newport.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1772.

THE Creditors of John De Marignault, late of this City, Shop-keeper, are deſired to take Notice, that a Dividend of his Eſtate is propoſed to be made on the 25th of this Inſtant, ſo that thoſe who neglect bringing in their Accounts, on or before ſaid Time, to the Subſcribers, will be excluded any Benefit thereby. JOSIAH HEWES, URIAH WOOLMAN, CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, junior.

Germantown, April 1, 1772.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Keamer, late of ſaid town, Hatter, deceaſed, are earneſtly requeſted to be ſpeedy in paying the ſame, to prevent trouble; and thoſe who have any demands thereon, are alſo deſired to make the ſame a pear, in order to be ſettled, &c. by HANNAH KEAMER, Executrix, and JOHN FRY, Executor. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy NEGROE WENCH, about 26 years of age, fit for all kinds of houſhold work, has had the ſmall-pox. Alſo her male child, almoſt 5 years of age, has alſo had the ſmall-pox. She can be well recommended. For further particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, April 9, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Bedford county, about 4 miles from the town of Bedford; bounded by Dunning's creek, and lands belonging to Conrad, Samuel and George Sills, containing 1250 acres, of extraordinary good land, 15 acres of which are cleared and fenced, 12 acres of meadow made, and about 500 more fit either for meadow or hemp, may be eaſily cleared; there are on the ſaid plantation, a good ſquared log houſe, 2 ſtories high, 36 feet front by 28, with 2 ſtone chimneys, and an excellent cellar, the lower floor is neatly partitioned into 3 ſeparate apartments, a log kitchen, a good barn, about 70 feet by 24, the buildings all new; there is near the dwelling-houſe a never-failing ſpring of excellent water on the ſaid plantation, and not far from the houſe there is a very good mill ſeat, which may be very advantageous to a purchaſer, as there is not a mill within ſeveral miles of it; the above tract of land may be divided into 3 or 4 plantations, as it lies near two miles on the creek, and will be ſold either together or divided.

Alſo one other tract of land, ſituate in Poplar Valley, below the Snake Spring, on the north ſide of the Ray's-town Branch of Juniata, about 5 miles from Bedford; bounded by land of Thomas Croyl and the Bald Hill, containing 300 acres; the above tracts, and other lands for ſale, near Bedford, will be ſhewn by George Woods, Eſq; in Bedford.

Another tract, ſituate on Riſhacoquillis creek, in Riſhacoquillis Valley, in the county of Cumberland, containing 309 acres.

Another tract, joining the above tract, containing 288 acres.

Likewiſe a tract of land, called The Roaring Spring, in Riſhacoquillis Valley, containing 412 acres. The three laſt mentioned plantations, will be ſhewn by James Brown, Eſq; or William Dick, in the ſaid Valley. Whoever inclines to purchaſe any of the above deſcribed tracts, may learn the terms, by applying to WILLIAM HENRY.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE and convenient Cooper's SHOP, ſituate on the North Side of GRAY'S-ALLEY. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

To be SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant Man, that has near 3 Years to ſerve, would ſuit a Farmer, or a Biſcuit-Baker in the Country. For terms, apply to JAMES WHITEHEAD, at the Work-houſe, in Philadelphia, who will inform any Perſon of his Failings, and the Reaſon of his being ſold. ¶

Philadelphia, April 7, 1772.

WHEREAS there will be wanted the preſent year, in and near this city, at leaſt 2000 cords of Spaniſh white oak, beach and hemlock bark, for which good prices, and ready money, will be given. It is to be hoped, that all perſons who have timber of theſe kinds to cut, convenient to navigation, will be careful to do it in the proper ſeaſon, as they will not only find their own advantage therein, but will alſo have the ſatisfaction of contributing to public utility, by furniſhing the manufacturers of leather, with ſo ſcarce and neceſſary an article; and as bark, if kept dry, will receive no damage, by keeping a quantity thereof in any perſon's poſſeſſion, may be always conſidered as ready caſh, and alſo brought to market when moſt convenient. ‖ 6 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE tract of land, belonging to Brigadier General Haldiman, at Conecocheague, in Frederick county, known by the name of Creſap's Old Place, Long Meadow Enlarged, or Bouquet's Place, or Quarter, containing by eſtimation 426¾ acres, the very excellent and extenſive meadow, belonging to the tract is fenced in; the whole, in reſpect of ſoil, timber, meadow, and water, not inferior to any land in America. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the honourable DANIEL DULANY, Eſq; in Annapolis; or, to PETER HALDIMAN, in Philadelphia. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday, the 29th day of this inſtant April (if not diſpoſed of before by private ſale) at the houſe of Sarah Mackinet, in Germantown,

A TWO ſtory ſtone meſſuage, tenement, and lot of land thereunto belonging, containing about 1¼ acres, ſituate and being on the weſterly ſide of Germantown main ſtreet, in a pleaſant part of the town, and well calculated for a ſtore or tavern, the latter of which it has been for upwards of 15 years paſt, and well known by the name of The White Lamb; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone ſtable, ſhed, and barn, in good repair, with an extraordinary good young bearing orchard, and a well of excellent water at the door: The title is indiſputable. For terms, apply to JAMES LUKENS, in Philadelphia.

N. B. The purchaſer, on payment of 200*l.* down, may have a conſiderable time for the payment of the remainder. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his BAIL, on the 1ſt day of this inſtant April, an Iriſhman, named DAVID VANCE, a Weaver by trade, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown hair, tied behind, is ſubject to ſquint; took away with him a BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, and an old ſaddle, with a patch on the ſeat, on the hind part; had on, when he went away, a grey ſurtout coat, blue waiſtcoat, ſtriped ſilk jacket, buckſkin breeches, grey ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes, and carved yellow buckles. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed perſon, ſo that he may be had, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Horſham, Philadelphia county, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, from me JAMES CRAVEN. ¶

Pileſgrove, Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, April 9.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th day of March laſt, a certain WILLIAM HOOD, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlim built, has dark hair, is a taylor by trade, and is much given to liquor and gaming, his finger on his left hand next to his little finger is crooked; he ſtole and took with him a new ſuit of cloaths, the coat of wilton of a light colour, with the button-holes and edges bound, and without lining, a jacket made plain, ſaggathy breeches of a mixt lightiſh colour, made with a fall, and ſtrings at the knees, ribb'd ſtockings, and old ſhoes. He is ſuppoſed to have gone to Pennſylvania, as he has a mother and other relations in Cheſter county. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid William Hood in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH PAULLIN.

To be LETT on FREIGHT to any Port,

The SCHOONER
SUSANNA,
OBED BUTLER,
MASTER;

SHE will carry about five hundred barrels; for terms apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Andrew Hodge's wharff. §

Philadelphia, April 9.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A BRICK HOUSE, 3 ſtories high, 2 rooms on each floor, with a brick kitchen, and ſundry convenient back buildings, ſuitable for a cutler, brazier, copper-ſmith, or baker, there being the foundation of a large oven remaining, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreet, near Coomb's-alley. For terms, apply to ARTHUR DONALDSON, in Southwark. ¶

Chester, March 30, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 14th day of April next, will be expoſed to public ſale, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation, and tract of land, thereunto belonging, containing 145 acres and 93 perches, with the appurtenances, be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in Uwchland township, Cheſter county; bounded by lands late Evan David's, by land of Humphrey Lloyd, and others; late the eſtate of John Jenkin, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, March 30, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 15th day of April next, will be expoſed to public ſale, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation, and tract of land, thereunto belonging, containing 180 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and frame barn erected thereon; ſituate in Pennſbury township, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Thomas Temple, Eſq; James Bennett, Joſhua Pierce, James Brenton, John Way, and lands late John Parker's; late the eſtate of Amos Hope, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED, by R. AITKEN, *Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe,*

A POEM, on the riſing Glory of AMERICA; being an EXERCISE, delivered at the public Commencement at Naſſau-Hall, September 25, 1771.

----------Venient annis
Sæcula ſeris, quibus oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet et ingens
Pateat tellus, Typhiſque novos
Detegat orbes; nec ſit terris
Ultima Thule----------

SENECA. MED. ACT iii. v. 375.

ARGUMENT.

The ſubject propoſed.---The diſcovery of America by Columbus and others.---A philoſophical enquiry into the origin of the ſavages of America.----Their uncultivated ſtate.----The firſt planters of America.---The cauſe of their migration from Europe.---The difficulties they encountered from the reſentment of the natives and other circumſtances.---The French war in North America.---The moſt diſtinguiſhed heroes who fell in it; Wolfe, Braddock, &c.----General Johnſon,---his character.----North America why ſuperior to South.----On Agriculture.----On commerce.----On ſcience.----Whitefield,----his character.---- The preſent glory of America.---A proſpect of its future glory, in ſcience,---in liberty,---and the goſpel.----The concluſion of the whole.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Mount-bethel township, Northampton county, Two BLACK HEIFERS, marked with a crop on their right ear, and a cut underneath, the figure of a half moon, on the ſame ear. Whoever owns ſaid Heifers, upon proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have them again.

¶ WILLIAM BEER.

Lately imported from England, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his ſeat, in Newtown, Glouceſter county, Weſt-Jerſey, or on market days, at the Covered Stall, at the upper end of the Jerſey-market, a vaſt variety of

GARDEN SEEDS,

CONSISTING of ſavoy, turnip cabbage, ſugar-loaf ditto, colliflower, colliflower brocoli, purple ditto, cale, radiſh, early Dutch turnip, red ditto, ſellery, ſallet ditto, cleriac, white-coſs lettice, brown Dutch ditto, aſparagus, ſcarlet running beans, white Turkey prickly cucumbers, long orange carrot; onions, of different kinds; white muſtard ſeed, creſſes, union peaſe; melons, of different ſorts; early chanton peaſe, marrow-fat ditto, Spaniſh moratto ditto, dwarf ſugar ditto, early maſagon ditto, long kid ditto, toker peaſe, Windſor ditto, white bloſſom ditto, white dwarf ditto, yellow ditto, ſpeckled ditto, horſe-ſhoe ditto. Together with 8 or 9 different ſorts of early peaſe and beans, of his own raiſing, excellent in their kind; as alſo, a great variety of other different ſeeds, equally as good, but too numerous to inſert here, and which would ſuit any of the diſtant colonies, as well as this, by RICHARD COLLINGS, Gardiner. ¶

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on the 16th day of this inſtant APRIL, at the dwelling-houſe of Jacob Miller, in Charles-Town township, Cheſter county, a Tract of LAND, containing 121 acres of good land, 3 acres thereof cleared, and the reſt well timbered, with a ſpring of very good water; bounded by lands of ſaid Jacob Miller and the Welſh Line, and lands of Abraham Davis and others; late the eſtate of Owen Howell, deceaſed. The ſale to begin at one o' clock in the afternoon. Attendance will be given, at the time and place of ſale, by LEWELLYN DAVIS, and MAGDALEN DAVIS, Adminiſtrat. and JOSHUA EVANS, Guardian. ¶

FOR SALE,

A GENTEEL and commodious dwelling-houſe, ſituated near the Falls of Schuylkill, with a kitchen, joined thereto by a piazza, a ſtable, coach-houſe, garden, orchard, and ſpring-houſe, with excellent water; the dwelling-houſe and kitchen are built of ſtone, and finiſhed in the neateſt manner; the ſituation is healthy, pleaſant, and convenient; its vicinity to this city, being diſtant 5 miles from the Court-houſe, and the ſalubrious air, for which this and the parts adjacent, are ſo juſtly remarkable, render it peculiarly adapted for a gentleman's country ſeat.

There are a few acres of woodland adjoining, with or without which the above can be ſold, as will be agreeable to the purchaſer. The whole may be viewed at any time.

For terms of ſale, pleaſe apply to JONATHAN ADAMS, in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet.

The ſaid *Adams* now makes the beſt Scotch ſnuff, which he ſells, at his houſe, in Market-ſtreet, at 3s. 9d. a bottle, by the dozen, or 4s. by the ſingle bottle; and as he has lately procured from England, a perſon who worked for ſome time in Thomas Weſton's ſnuff manufactory, he flatters himſelf that his ſnuff will be found equal in goodneſs, to any imported from Great-Britain. ¶

READERS TAKE NOTICE.

RUN away the 24th of March laſt, an apprentice, named *John Gammel*; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, an outſide jacket, ſheeps grey and white wool mixed, lined with blue and white linſey, the white linen, an inſide jacket, that had two rows of buttons on it, buckſkin breeches, patched very much, the patches ſundry ſorts, one patch of ſhoe-leather on the back ſide of the thigh, one ſhirt and trowſers of tow linen, the ſhirt partly new, grey ſtockings, and old ſhoes, but I judge he has got new ones; a middling ſtout fellow, ſwarthy coloured, and wears his own blackiſh hair, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high; I adviſe any concerned with him, to take great care of him, he is a great rogue, and an errant thief; he ſtole two pair of ſilver ſhoe-buckles, and the young man's beſt companion, that I judge he will carry with him; it may be he will change his name to *Fiſher*. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and puts him in goal, and gives me timous notice, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward; and whoever brings him home, ſhall have Twenty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, JOHN M'URPHY, living near the Lower Ferry, on Saſquehanna. ¶ 6s.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PARCEL of patent LAND, containing 220 acres; ſaid land is ſituated in Baltimore county, about 2 miles from Samuel Aſhmead's mill, in Nod Foreſt, about 14 miles from Otter-point Landing, and is very ſuitable for farming, it having about 70 acres of clear land, all well fenced, and in good order, alſo two good dwelling-houſes, barn and ſtable, and other convenient houſes; and about 10 or 12 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, alſo a good orchard; the whole well timbered and watered. The right indiſputable. The ſaid land is ſubject to Four Shillings ſterling per hundred, quitrents yearly. Alſo two other plantations, about 4 miles from ſaid land, of leaſe land, one of them on the road that leads from the Landing to York, very convenient for public buſineſs, having two very good meadows, and a good orchard, three good dwelling-houſes, barn and ſtables, and other convenient houſes; ſaid plantation contains 106 acres, of which there are about 30 acres cleared, and well fenced, and in good order for farming. The other tract is about a mile from the latter, and contains 200 acres, about 50 acres cleared, and in good order for farming, and very good houſes, barn and ſtable, alſo an exceeding orchard. The two latter tracts are ſubject to Ten Shillings ſterling, per hundred. The rights indiſputable. For further intelligence, or terms, apply to Hugh Bryarly, or me the ſubſcriber, JOHN BRYARLY. ¶

Philadelphia, April 3, 1772.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, the 8th day of May next, if not ſold before by private ſale,

ALL the SOAP-BOILING UTENSILS, belonging to the ſubſcriber (and now occupied by him) living in Second-ſtreet, near the Dock Bridge; and, as he intends moving about the firſt of JUNE next, any perſon inclining to follow the ſoap-boiling and tallow-chandlery buſineſs, may depend on a good ſtand in that way, as it has been carried on, in an extenſive manner for ſome years, in that place. The ſubſcriber intends moving agreeable to the above date, to the houſe that Mrs. Mary M'Kinſey now lives in, between Union and Pine-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet, and partly oppoſite to Mr. Thomas Caſh, Grocer, where he intends making and felling ſoap and candles as formerly, and hopes for the continuance of his old cuſtomers and friends, which will be thankfully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant,

¶ RICHARD PORTER.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1772.

THE AUTHOR OF THE

COMPLETE SURVEYOR,

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AND TO THE SUBSCRIBERS IN PARTICULAR.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to return you my moſt ſincere thanks, for the honour you have done me, in promoting and encouraging my intended publication on Surveying; but, give me leave at the ſame time to inform you, that, though I was in great hopes of being able to have ſent it to the preſs before this time, yet on enquiring into the number of ſubſcribers in the country, I find that (notwithſtanding I have received upwards of two hundred myſelf, beſides what have been received by others) the number in the whole falls conſiderably ſhort of my expectations.

As this work will be large, and the expence of printing it conſiderably greater than would be defrayed by the preſent number of ſubſcribers, I have been adviſed to delay the printing of it a little longer than I intended, fearing I might perhaps be a loſer by proceeding too haſtily.

The preſent deficiency in the number of ſubſcribers, I look upon, as owing rather to my being unknown, than to the want of a ſpirit of encouragement in the public; but, as my Manuſcript Copy has met with the approbation of ſome of the beſt judges of theſe matters in America, viz. the Right Hon. the Earl of Stirling, Mr. Colden, Mr. Rittenhouſe, and Mr. Lukens, I hope all objections ariſing from my name not being yet ſufficiently known, may be hereafter laid aſide, and that the public will be pleaſed ſpeedily to encourage a work of ſo uſeful a nature, and enable me to lay it before them with expedition.

His Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Governor of New-Jerſey, has been pleaſed to favour me with a Manuſcript Eſſay on the Variation of the Needle, written by the late Mr. Lewis Evans, which will alſo be inſerted in this work (by his Excellency's permiſſion) a matter which the public have long wiſhed for, and which, I hope, will be an additional inducement for many Gentlemen in America, to encourage this publication, particularly thoſe who had the pleaſure of being acquainted with that ingenious Gentleman, when living.

In the mean time, I beg leave to offer my ſervices in ſurveying, laying out, or dividing tracts of land; eſtabliſhing the boundaries of provinces, or any other important lines, either on the common or on aſtronomical principles.

Thoſe Gentlemen who will be pleaſed to favour me with their commands in this way, in any part of North-America, may depend upon having their work performed with accuracy, and the favour gratefully acknowledged, by their obliged and moſt humble ſervant, S. GALE.

*** He is to be found at Mr. Timothy Barrett's, Japanner in Arch-ſtreet.

RECOMMENDATIONS of the above WORK.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy, of the work he propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription on the ſubject of ſurveying, and do believe, it will be a very uſeful work to moſt of the Surveyors in North-America, as well as others who are deſirous of making themſelves acquainted with both the theory and practical part of that art. STIRLING.

February 26, 1772.

New-York, February 26, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſuch parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy, as relates to practical ſurveying in America (which has been omitted in the former authors) and I find it to be well handled, and worthy of the encouragement of the public.

ALEXANDER COLDEN,
Surveyor-General of the colony of New-York.

HAVING peruſed all the moſt material parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy of the Complete Surveyor, I beg leave to recommend it as a work, in my opinion, well deſerving the encouragement of the public. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1772.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral parts of SAMUEL GALE's manuſcript copy of the Complete Surveyor, and am fully convinced, that the rules therein laid down in practical ſurveying, and correctly calculating the areas of ſuch ſurveys when made, eſpecially that part relating to ſurveying our rough lands in America, may be of great advantage to thoſe concerned in ſurveying, as well as others; and therefore think it deſerves public encouragement.

JOHN LUKENS,
Surveyor-General of Pennſylvania.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Meſſieurs Hall and Sellers, and Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, Meſſieurs Bradford, at the London Coffee-houſe, and Mr. R. Bell, at the late Union Library, Philadelphia; Mr. Matthias Slough, Lancaſter; Mr. James Pollock, Carliſle; George Wood, Eſq; Bedford; Mr. Joſeph Pennock, Eaſt Marlborough, Cheſter County; Mr. Iſaac Collins, Burlington; Mr. Zachariah Roſſel, Mount-holly; Mr. Hugh Gaine, Mr. James Rivington, and Meſſieurs Noel and Hazard, New-York; Mr. Alexander M'Mechan, Baltimore; Mr. Richard Draper, Boſton; Mr. Robert Wells, Charleſtown, South-Carolina; Mr. Axexander Phœnix, Savannah, in Georgia; and by all the Bookſellers and Printers in America.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1772.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away on the 22d of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, in Auguſta county, Virginia, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN DONNALY; had on, when he went away, a white home made cloth coat, and breeches of the ſame, a linen and cotton jacket, of a brown colour, red leggings, felt hat, a coarſe ſhirt, and different coloured ſtockings; about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has black hair, is round faced, and of a reddiſh complexion. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, from me

¶ DAVID BELL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. He is ſuppoſed to be now in this city.

Leacock, March 30, 1772.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William M'Caſland, late deceaſed, are hereby deſired, once more, and once more for all, to come to the ſubſcribers, or either of them, and pay off their reſpective debts to ſaid eſtate, within one month from the date hereof; becauſe, as we have already adverтiſed, waited, and rode about, in a great meaſure, in vain, in that behalf, we now inſiſt, as we are obliged, to ſue every man who will not comply as aboveſaid, truſting that, in ſuch caſe, delinquents will blame themſelves, and not us, THOMAS M'CASLAND, JAMES CRAWFORD, Adminiſtrators. ¶

To be SOLD, or RENTED, and may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Lower Providence township, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres, about 100 acres cleared, 18 acres of which are good meadow, and more may be made, the remainder well timbered, and the whole well watered; the fences in good repair; there are on ſaid premiſes, a good brick houſe, two ſtories high, two large rooms on a floor, a good ſtone kitchen, with a good draw-well, at the kitchen door, a large barn, with ſtables and cow-houſe under it, a ſpring-houſe, near the dwelling-houſe, a large orchard, of the beſt grafted fruit. Likewiſe a large ſquare log-houſe, with 3 rooms on a floor, erected by the great road, fit for a ſtore or tavern, and a young orchard, of near 100 trees. The title is indiſputable.

April 3, 1772. WILLIAM LINDSAY. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 18th of January, 1772, from his ſpecial bail, in Cæcil county, Maryland, a certain WILLIAM BROWN, about 27 years of age, a Weaver by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured coat, a mixed ſurtout ditto, and blue ſtockings; a down look, a fair complexion, very much inclined to gambling, and it is thought that he went towards Virginia, being followed as far as Skippack Town, Cumberland county, in Pennſylvania, by his bail, and found he had then changed his name from Brown to Johnſon, and is rogue enough to change his clothes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid William Brown, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have proper notice of him, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN GUFFEY, *living near Charles-Town, Cæcil county, Maryland.* §

By Order of the Orphan's Court, will abſolutely be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday, the 11th of April next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

THAT valuable plantation, on which Samſon Davis lately dwelt, ſituate in Tredyffrin township, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of the Rev. William Curry, Samuel Havard, John Havard, and others, containing 200 acres of choice limeſtone land, about one half cleared, the remainder well timbered, and about 20 acres of meadow can be made, and watered with the Valley Creek, which runs through the plantation; there are on the premiſes a new ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, alſo a log dwelling-houſe (not quite finiſhed) built over a ſpring of good water, and very convenient for a dairy, a log barn, ſtables, &c. The purchaſer, on paying one half the purchaſe-money down, may have a conſiderable time to pay the remainder, on giving ſecurity, if required. SARAH DAVIS, Adminiſtratrix, SAMUEL MILES, and RICHARD MILES, Adminiſtrators. *March* 26, 1772.

SAMUEL MILES requeſts all thoſe indebted to him on book, to call and ſettle their accounts, within one month from this date, to prevent further trouble; and thoſe indebted on bonds, notes, &c. to be ſpeedy in diſcharging the ſame.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1772.

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE, the 13th of this inſtant April, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing about 120 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, in the Falls township, Bucks county, between Bordentown and Trenton Ferries, late the property of Amos Shaw, deceaſed, whereon there are a dwelling-houſe, barn and other out-houſes, a good orchard, &c. The conditions to be made known on the day of ſale, by CATHERINE SHAW, and GEORGE BROWN, Execut. §

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE, on Saturday, the 11th of April, at the houſe of Daniel Thompſon, lying on the road leading to Newtown, one mile from the Borough of Briſtol, and half a mile from the mineral Bath,

THE plantation he now lives on, containing about 170 acres of good arable and meadow land, a conſiderable quantity of each well improved, with a good new dwelling-houſe, and a well of excellent water near the door, the wood-land is well timbered, and the ſituation high and pleaſant, and capable of great improvement; at the ſame time will be ſold ſundry houſhold goods, &c. &c. Should it not ſuit the purchaſer of the farm to move on it this ſpring, a tenant is ready to take it for one or two years, and will pay the intereſt of the purchaſe-money for the rents. The condition of the vendue will be made known on the day, and at the place of ſale, by

March 26, 1772. DANIEL THOMPSON. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

ON Monday, the 4th day of May next, at the Coffee-houſe, in Baltimore, the HOUSE wherein I now live, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above the market-houſe; the houſe is commodious, and well ſituated for buſineſs, ſtands on a lot 160 *feet deep, in which there is a fee ſimple.*

At the ſame time will be ſold, a HOUSE adjoining the above, in which Mr. William Harris lives, it is fitted exactly in the ſame manner as the other in front, and the lot is the ſame depth. The only difference between them is, there is a back building added to the one in which I live, and none to this.

The firſt may be entered on immediately, the other is on leaſe to Mr. Harris, at 60*l. per ann. which leaſe expires the 1ſt day of April,* 1773.

The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. The houſes may be viewed at any time on application. EBENEZER MACKIE.

I intend going out of the country next ſummer; therefore, all perſons indebted to Meſſieurs SPIERS, FRENCH *and* COMPANY, *of Glaſgow, for dealings with me, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; if that is not in their power, I expect at leaſt they will ſettle their accounts by bond. I have on hand, a large and well aſſorted parcel of goods, which I will ſell very cheap by wholeſale,*

EBENEZER MACKIE.

TO be rented for one year, or a term, as may be agreed on, the HOUSE and WHARFF on Fell's-point, known by the name of LONG's; it is conveniently calculated, and well ſituated for taking in goods on ſtorage, and has been rented for 140*l. per annum.*

6. *W.* EBENEZER MACKIE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

The Ship MARY and ELIZABETH, Captain JAMES SPARKS, arrived here late on Wedneſday Night from London, by whom we have the following intereſting Particulars of a Revolution in Denmark.

HAMBURGH, January 22.

LETTERS from Copenhagen import, that in the night between the 16th and 17th of this month, the King had cauſed ſeveral perſons of both ſexes to be arreſted, and confined in the caſtle of that capital; amongſt the priſoners there is one of very high quality, who has been conducted to Elſineur, to be ſhut up in the fortreſs of Cronenbourg.

LONDON.

Feb. 1. The following are the different accounts given of the contents of ſome diſpatches, received on Wedneſday laſt at St. James's from the Court of Denmark.

Wedneſday, juſt as the levee at St. James's was going to begin, an expreſs arrived from Copenhagen, with an account that a revolution had happened there. The Queen, it ſeems, had for ſome time been intriguing with her Phyſician. Her growing power, and flagrant conduct, occaſioned a general alarm and diſſatisfaction throughout the citizens of Copenhagen. They ſuddenly roſe and ſurrounded the palace; and as ſuddenly poſſeſſed themſelves of every apartment in it. The Phyſician was inſtantly put into an iron cage: The Queen was made priſoner; and the King they carried directly to the Senate, whoſe deliberations they were attending, when the expreſs came away. Though the King of Denmark is one of the moſt deſpotic Sovereigns in the world, yet he muſt ſubmit to his people. He is now in their poſſeſſion. When the expreſs left Copenhagen, conditions to the King were preparing; which, as there is no material accuſation againſt him, are ſaid to be moderate. Only two of them are at preſent ſpoken of. Theſe are, that he ſhall ſign an inſtrument diſſolving his marriage; and that the Queen ſhall be impriſoned in one of the Caſtles for life. Upon the news of this event, the levee at St. James's was forbid.

Another account ſays, The Nobles having the fulleſt information that there had been, for ſome time paſt, an improper connection between the Q. of D. and her Phyſician; and having great reaſon to ſuppoſe from the K's late illneſs, that poiſon had frequently been adminiſtered to him by the ſaid Phyſician, went in a body to the palace, and inſiſted upon the K's repairing immediately to the Senate, to ſign an order for the Q's perpetual impriſonment, and for the immediate execution of the Phyſician. The K. at firſt ſhed tears; but being ſoon convinced by the Nobles of the Q's infidelity, repaired to the Senate with great manlineſs and compoſure, and ſigned the order for the Q's impriſonment for life, and for the execution of the Phyſician, whoſe head was immediately taken off. The Q. was carried to a remote part of the kingdom, and put into confinement. She demanded her children; the youngeſt (a girl) ſhe was ſuffered to take with her, but the eldeſt (a boy) was refuſed her, and remains at C. with the King.

A third account ſays, The ſituation of a Northern Court is truly unhappy. The intrigue of the Great Lady, we are told, was with her Phyſician, who went from hence. The Great Man hath not been well for above a year, and many hints have been given in the papers concerning him to his diſadvantage; but his ſituation was owing to what had been preſcribed by that Phyſician, and, as we are informed, was intended to deſtroy him by ſlow degrees; happily there was a ſuſpicion, bureaus were opened, and proof ſufficient found of the criminality of the parties; upon which the Doctor was immediately diſpatched to the other world, and the Lady confined; which confinement, it is thought, will continue as long as ſhe lives.

It is ſaid, that advice has been received from Copenhagen, that the Queen Dowager is appointed to the Regency. The Nobles are in poſſeſſion of the King.

It is reported, that when the Phyſician was ſeized, a letter was found in his pocket from a Great Lady, wherein ſhe promiſed to marry him after the deceaſe of her huſband.

A Gentleman, who knows much of foreign affairs, informs us, that he looks on the whole of the above as a ſtate trick, in order to take an advantage of the youth and inexperience of an amiable young couple. That every reformation, or innovation (as they ill-naturedly term it) made by the King of Denmark ſince his return home from viſiting England, has been repreſented as coming from his Conſort, and a party has been long forming to hurt her, and the King through her, in the opinion of the people; and, no doubt, the late ferment on reforming a regiment of guards is ill-naturedly attributed to the ſame agent: That there is a Queen Dowager in that kingdom, who is ſaid to have been ever intriguing during the life of the late King, in favour of a ſon by herſelf, who is now grown up: That as to the part attributed to the Phyſician, jealouſy will go great lengths; and as the Queen was unhappily debarred from having any natives of England near her, except this Phyſician, the moſt innocent meetings, when ill-naturedly and wickedly miſrepreſented, will ſerve to blacken the brighteſt characters.

The preſent King of Denmark was born January 19, 1749, and married the 1ſt of October, 1766, to Carolina Matilda, ſiſter to his Majeſty, who was born July 22, 1751; they had a Prince born January 27, 1768, and chriſtened Frederick.

All diſcourſe on the ſubject of the late diſpatches from Copenhagen is forbidden at St. James's at preſent, and till the return of the Meſſengers.

It is ſaid that a very diſtinguiſhed Nobleman will ſhortly ſet out for Copenhagen, by the particular deſire of a great Perſonage.

A great Perſonage is much affected with the preſent troubles of his family; when the laſt advices arrived, he was ſeen to ſhed many tears, and greatly lamented his unhappy ſituation.

A Correſpondent ſays, "Every perſon who is not totally diveſted of ſenſibility, muſt ſympathize with a great Perſonage, ſurrounded with diſtreſſes; ſuch as a beloved brother in a precarious ſtate of health abroad, another brother who has much diſguſted the nation at home, a ſiſter ſaid to have committed an atrocious crime, and a mother ſuppoſed to be near her end."

It is ſaid, that on being acquainted with the news from Denmark, the greateſt Lady in the kingdom fainted away, and has not been really well ſince.

The Princeſs Dowager, Princeſs Amelia, and the Princeſs of Brunſwick, are alſo greatly affected by the late melancholy news.

We are informed, that there is no truth in the account in ſome of the papers of inſtructions having been ſent to the Engliſh Ambaſſador at Copenhagen, to demand the Queen and her dowry.

Several large wagers have already been laid at the Weſt end of the town, on the truth of the recent advices from Denmark.

There will be a meeting of Miniſters this evening at the Queen's Palace, to deliberate upon the melancholy intelligence lately received from the Court of Denmark.

No Parlimentary notice whatever will be taken of the melancholy event, which now engages the univerſal converſation of the people; as it would only encreaſe the anguiſh of the Royal Family, without producing one good conſequence to the kingdom.

Baron Dieden, the Daniſh Miniſter, we hear, keeps entirely at home, and does not intend to appear in public till he receives inſtructions from Copenhagen, relative to the part he is to act in this kingdom.

It is generally imagined by thoſe who are moſt intimate at Court, that the worſt part of the news from Denmark is not yet publiſhed, and therefore all is ſuſpence, doubt and anxiety, among the conſtant viſitors at St. James's.

Several Gentlemen of the firſt fortune in Denmark, quitted that country two months ago, through an apprehenſion of a revolution; and ſome of them, who are reſident at this moment in London, are even much ſurprized that the convulſions in the ſtate happened no ſooner, as the conduct of a great Lady was profligate to public notoriety.

An aſſertion in one of laſt night's papers, relative to the ſailing of a ſquadron for the *Sound*, to make a formal demand of a certain Princeſs, is unqueſtionably premature; becauſe no reſolution whatever has been yet taken in the Cabinet with reſpect to her Majeſty.

The politicians at New Lloyd's Coffee-houſe are very much employed in ſpeculative bets upon a war with Denmark; but confiderate people imagine that Lord North is much too wiſe, to engage offenſively againſt any power, merely on account of a family *faux pas*, eſpecially where the conduct of the perſon to be ſupported is evidently indefenſible.

A great Lady in Pall-Mall, on receiving the fatal news from the continent, prayed moſt fervently for her ſpeedy diſſolution; declaring that the world could not be more weary of her, than ſhe was of the world, and deſiring her attendants never to mention the name of a certain Princeſs to her as long as ſhe exiſted.

It is confidently aſſerted in the great world, that a married Princeſs, at preſent reſident in this kingdom, returns no more to the Continent.

Feb. 3. On Saturday afternoon a ſecond Meſſenger was ſent from the Secretary of State's Office, with diſpatches to Robert Murray Keith, Eſq; his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Copenhagen.

Extract of a Letter from a Dutch Merchant in Copenhagen, to his Friend in London, Jan. 19.

"At a maſked ball, the King and Queen being preſent, Col. Scheffer, Colonel of the Guard, went up to the Count ------, late Phyſician, and then favourite Miniſter, and told him he was in arreſt; Count Rantzaw, General and Commander in Chief, confirmed it, and he was inſtantly carried away. Then Count Rantzaw ſpoke to the King, and adviſed him, that, for the ſafety of the Queen, and to ſave her from the reſentment of the guards and people, he would ſign an order for her confinement, with which requeſt the King complied. Rantzaw then ſecured the Queen, and ſhe was conveyed away in her maſquerade habit to a Caſtle at a diſtance. The King was then conducted into an inner apartment, the Maſkers, Muſicians, &c. being kept in by the centinels, who guarded the maſquerade. Upon a ſignal given, the greater part of the company threw off their maſquerade dreſſes, and appeared armed, declaring for the Guards, &c. At the ſame time the Burghers, Sailors, and Soldiers not on duty, ſurrounded the houſe, and with loud ſhouts cried out for good government, and juſtice againſt the Queen and ſome others, and inſiſted that the King ſhould appear. To pacify them, Count Rantzaw brought him to the window. The people then peremptorily demanded that they ſhould be governed by the old laws; that all the new edicts ſhould be revoked, the late impoſts taken off, that the Queen, and adviſers of the new regulations, ſhould be puniſhed, that the Guards ſhould be reſtored to their rank, and *the Queen Dowager be declared Regent.*

"His Majeſty promiſed to comply with theſe ſeveral requeſts; that reſpecting the Regency and the Guards were inſtantly executed, on which they ſeized the favourites and adviſers of the meaſures complained of, moſt of whom were preſent at the maſquerade; the reſt of the company were then releaſed from the reſtraint to which many of them were obliged unwillingly to ſubmit.

"The Queen by many is thought innocent of any incontinency, and that all the reports propagated againſt her virtue are no more than political lies, raiſed by a party to carry on a Revolution. What is done with the King, Queen, and other priſoners, is not yet known; but it is ſuppoſed, that he will be obliged to reſign his Crown in favour of his half brother, and that the States will then declare his children illegitimate; previous to which, that ſome of the priſoners will be racked, until they confeſs what will be neceſſary for the plauſible completion of the deſign of the Faction.

"It is alſo conjectured, that Count Rantzaw will reſtore the Danes to their ancient liberty, and that this deſign hath been purſuing for ſome years paſt by the Faction. It is expected, that the effects of all Engliſh ſubjects will be ſeized, as a ſecurity, leſt the Court of England ſhould give orders, out of reſentment, for the ſeizure of ours in that kingdom. In fine, the French councils have at length prevailed."

Another letter ſays, "At eleven o'clock the next morning the King, with Prince Frederick, went in a coach quite ſlow through the principal ſtreets of Copenhagen, to ſhew themſelves to the public, who were all in a ferment, but ſhewed great joy to ſee their King alive. Above 100 houſes were demoliſhed before the King ſhewed himſelf in public. Two regiments of Infantry, beſides the garriſon, are on duty, to keep good order. The Count Rantzaw has on this occaſion ſhewn himſelf a Patriot."

Extract of a Letter from Altona, Jan. 24.

"On the 17th inſtant her Majeſty the Queen, with the young Princeſs and Lady Moyſtyn, under a guard of 30 Dragoons, were conducted to the Fortreſs of Cronenbourg. The Counts Struenſee and Brandt, the Counſellor Struenſee, General Gahler, and his Lady, are likewiſe ſent to priſon. The Maſter of the Horſe, Bulow, General Gude, Colonel Falckenſchiold, Lieut. Gen. Heſſelberg, the Privy Counſellor Wildebrand, the State's Secretary Zoega Panning, and more, are arreſted in their houſes, and under ſtrong guards. The papers belonging to the above-mentioned perſons are ſealed up, and Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the affair. His Majeſty gave all his orders relative to the above after he came from the Ball, at one o'clock in the morning, which were directed to be immediately executed.

"Col. Koller, whoſe regiment was that day on duty, together with the other officers of his regiment, had orders to arreſt the abovementioned perſons. The King afterwards made him Lieut. General, and every Officer roſe a degree higher. Major General Eichſted, was made Governor of Copenhagen.

"*Council Office.* Prince Frederick, Count Rantzaw, Tott and Oſten, the Prince Charles, and his Lady, are ordered to attend.

"*Commiſſioners to examine the Affair.* Juel Wind, Braem, Stampe, Lupdorf, Carſtens, Sevel, Koford Aucker; Prince Frederick is to be Vice Regent."

The Queen Dowager of Denmark is the widow of Frederick the Fifth, who died in the year 1766. She was the Princeſs Julia Maria, of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, and was born the 4th of September, 1729. She is ſaid to be of a lively genius, fond of intrigue, and implacable in her reſentments. Her ſon, by the late King, is Prince Frederick d'Oldenbourg (born the 11th of October, 1753) who is ſaid to be far from being a favourite with the people, from his uncourteous diſpoſition.

Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at St. James's with diſpatches from Copenhagen, which are ſaid to contain more favourable accounts of the late unhappy events in that capital, than were before received.

Another account ſays, laſt night ſome diſpatches were received in haſte from our Ambaſſador at Copenhagen, and this morning the Daniſh Ambaſſador had a long conference with his Majeſty.

Some give out, that matters will be compromiſed between the Reigning Queen and the Queen Dowager of Denmark, by the good offices of the latter's brother, the Reigning Prince of Brunſwick.

On the other hand it is ſaid, that the Queen of Denmark has demanded to be ſent home to England, and that it is expected it will be complied with.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that ſhould the King of Denmark be oppreſſed, England is bound to defend and protect him.

The alterations lately made in the commercial and political ſtate of Denmark, though generally underſtood to be very ſalutary, and for the advantage of the ſubjects, were made an handle of by the Queen Mother and her party, to repreſent them as innovations. This Dowager Lady has alſo long viewed the Queen Conſort with a jealous eye, as a perſon who has entirely diminiſhed that power which ſhe formerly enjoyed. The Queen Conſort, young, gay, affable and obliging, gained all ſenſible hearts by her aſſiduity to pleaſe; and it is no wonder that ſuch a perſon ſhould give occaſion for cenſure to thoſe who were already diſpoſed to find fault. It happened to favour the Dowager's deſigns, that the Queen had a particular friendſhip for the King's Phyſician, a German, pretty far advanced in years, a man eminent in his profeſſion, and of an excellent underſtanding. The inſinuations reſpecting this intimacy (however improbable and ill-founded) were of the worſt kind: Here the conſpirators were determined to fix their mark, and impoſe upon the credulous multitude, who are always too ready to believe the worſt of their ſuperiors.

A Correſpondent ſays, he cannot think but the ſeizure of the King and Queen of Denmark at a maſquerade, will put an entire ſtop to that ſtupid kind of diverſion, as the very mention of it, one would think, cannot fail to make Princes ſhudder at the recollection of what is capable of being acted under the ſpecious ſhew of mirth and feſtivity.

Feb. 4. Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's, after which there was a council.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen.

"Every conſiderate man, who remembers the two atrocious attempts of the Daniſh Dowager to cut off the Prince Royal, in his father's life-time, and has traced, with obſervant eye, her minuteſt actions from that period to her now having ſo artfully procured herſelf to be choſen Regent, at this very convenient criſis for her dark purpoſes, is fully convinced, the treacherous conſpiracy broke out here, has been long hatching and fomenting under her intriguing machination, and the more eſpecially, as the great improbability in the baſe aſperſions thrown on the honour of the reigning Queen, clearly manifeſt them the ſubornations of this ambitious ſtep-mother, apparently calculated to cover her treaſonable (perhaps fatal) deſigns, in favour of her own offspring."

Whatever colour may have been put upon the inſurrection juſt now raiſed in Denmark, the true cauſe, it is more than probable, will at laſt be found to have been the ambition either of the Queen Dowager, ſupported by the machinations of a diſcarded Miniſter, or of a diſcontented Nobility, anxious to recover that deſpotic power, which their anceſtors exerted over both the King and Commons in that country, till towards the latter end of the laſt century. The youth and inexperience of the preſent King, and an artful management of the native prejudices of the Danes, have afforded a very favourable opportunity for theſe deſigns; and it cannot but occur to the memory of every perſon, who has at all attended to the courſe of public intelligence, what pains have been taken to prepare the minds of foreigners for ſome ſingular event, by the many hints and anecdotes of the K--- and Q---- of D------, inſerted in our own and in the foreign prints for more than a twelvemonth paſt, and which were of ſuch a nature, that they never could have been received as reports circulated among the Inhabitants; nor, had they even been true, could have found their way into foreign countries, but to anſwer the views of treacherous and deſigning perſons.

It is much feared that the K--- of D------, in order to obtain his liberty, will be induced to make ſome fatal conceſſions, which will not only render the interpoſition of the Britiſh Miniſter fruitleſs, but defeat even the moſt rigorous meaſures that can be entered into by our Court for his ſervice.

The report of a fleet being intended to be ſent to the Baltic to ſecond the repreſentations of Mr. Gunning, on behalf of the K--- and Q---- of D------, gains ground, and ſeems to be received with general applauſe. A zeal for the perſon and family of his King is as much the characteriſtic of an Engliſhman, as a zeal for his own liberty; and a generous exertion of it at this time, to reſcue the brother-in-law and ſiſter of our preſent Sovereign from oppreſſion and captivity, might operate more powerfully on his heart than petitions and remonſtrances.

A correſpondent from Cleveland-Row informs us, that Colonel Keith, the Britiſh Miniſter at the Daniſh Court, had ſhewn the greateſt ſpirit and good conduct during the late Revolution. It ſeems the Senate, in the firſt tranſports of their fury, had given orders for putting the Queen to immediate death; they had (without hearing her defence, and without any form of trial) unanimouſly declared her guilty of adultery, and of poiſoning her huſband; upon which Mr. Keith inſtantly repaired to the Senate-houſe, and ſolemnly proteſted againſt any act of violence being offered to the Queen; he, in the ſtrongeſt terms, urged her innocence, and the improbability of the accuſations againſt her, and concluded with denouncing the vengeance of the Britiſh Nation, and the terrors of an Engliſh fleet, againſt the Senate and People of Denmark, if any act of violence and injuſtice was committed on a daughter of Britain, and the ſiſter of the King his Sovereign.

The Phyſician, who was ſuſpected of being too much in the Queen's favour, is Doctor Struenzee, a Holſteiner by birth.

The Queen of Denmark is actually confined at Elſineur; the Queen Dowager has aſſumed the reins of government, and the Daniſh Guards are reſtored to their rank. This happened on the 17th of January.

Sunday Night about Eleven o'Clock ſome Diſpatches were received in Haſte from the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Copenhagen, which were immediately carried by the Under Secretary to his Majeſty at the Queen's Palace.

It is *whiſpered* that the Revolution at Copenhagen has been effected by the Intrigues of the Queen Dowager, Julia Maria, of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, Mother-in-Law of the preſent King; ſhe is ſaid to be a very artful and ambitious Woman, and has formed a Deſign of getting the Regency into her own Hands, and afterwards of placing her own Son on the Throne. In this View ſhe is ſecretly aided and aſſiſted by the Grand Treaſurer, the Baron de ------, who accompanied the K. of D. to ------. He is a Perſon of the meaneſt Extraction, was formerly a Merchant's Clerk at Hamburgh, and afterwards a Commiſſary during the late War. This Man is remarkable for Subtlety and Intrigue, and bears a mortal Averſion to the Engliſh Nation. It is alſo ſaid that the Whole is fomented and carried on by Means of French Gold and French Councils.

Saturday a Meſſenger was ſent from the Queen's Palace to Copenhagen; previous to his ſetting out, a Council was held at the Queen's Palace, ſuppoſed to be on the Subject of his Errand to the above Place, which may eaſily be gueſſed.

We hear that it was agreed at the Privy Council held laſt Saturday, to ſend a Yacht to Copenhagen, on board of which is to embark a Nobleman of Diſtinction, who is to be nominated by his Majeſty, to demand of the Senate that the Queen of Denmark may be reſtored to her Liberty, and ſent home; alſo that a Fleet of Men of War is immediately to follow the Yacht, which is, in caſe the Demand is not complied with, to bombard the Place.

We hear that Sir Edward Hawke will command the Fleet, which will be ſent to Copenhagen, and that an Expreſs was on Sunday ſent to him to come to Town immediately.

A Report has tranſpired, that ſome late Tranſactions at a certain Northern Court were owing to the infernal Machinations of the French Ambaſſador there, where it ſeems he has raiſed a Frenchified Party, to conſpire againſt the Honour and (it is feared) the Life of the Queen, for oppoſing the French Intereſt, and eſpouſing that of this her native Country, and forming a Party for that Purpoſe.

As ſoon as the Council broke up laſt Saturday, an Expreſs was ſent off to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, who is expected by this Time to be arrived at Leghorn, but if not, the Meſſenger is to proceed with it.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 10.

Captain Sparks put into Torbay, where he heard of the Death of the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, which was afterwards confirmed to him at Sea by Captain Young, for this Place, who left London ſome Days after he did; ſhe died the Eighth of February. There is alſo an Account of the Death of the Princeſs of Heſſe Caſſel.

With Capt. Sparks came Paſſenger the Reverend Mr. THOMAS COOMBE.

The Britannia, Captain Falconer, for this Port, ſailed from London with Captain Young.